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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies, of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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The International Relief Union and the League

The International Relief Union is now in being. An article in the present number of the Bulletin describes in some detail the opening meetings held in Geneva early in July, when Senator Ciraolo's project, regarded twelve years ago, when it was first formulated, as a dreamer's vision, took concrete form. A new factor now exists in the international field—a new link in the chain of great institutions which seek to promote good feeling between the peoples of the world, facilitating their co-operation in relation to problems which concern the welfare of all mankind, and therefore transcend racial, political and religious differences.

Of the fifty-eight national Societies which are members of the League of Red Cross Societies, twenty-four belong to countries whose governments are members of the Relief Union. In nine of these twenty-four countries, the Government has already designated the Red Cross to act on its behalf within the cadre of the Union, and in every one of the twenty-four, the activity of the Union will mean increased responsibility for the Red Cross, as well as greater facilities for the discharge of its national functions in the relief field. If the hopes of those who look forward to seeing a rapid extension of the membership of the Union are realized, the number will soon be much greater and the field of work of the Union may one day be as wide as that of the League of Red Cross Societies itself.

The agreement provisionally concluded between the Executive Committee of the Union and the International Red Cross bodies is quoted *in extenso* in the article referred to. The arrangement made between the League and the International Committee, for the distribution of the work involved by the undertaking by the International Red Cross bodies of responsibility for the Permanent and Central Services of the Union, is also summarized in some detail, because these arrangements will necessarily have their re-action on the work of the League. To the tasks which the League Secretariat already has to discharge, in co-operating with member Societies on their programme of disaster preparedness, will now be added a measure of responsibility for providing, on the Union's behalf, similar co-operation to other relief agencies. This will be no doubt the most important item in the additional work assumed by the League on behalf of the Union, and its effective discharge will be conditional on the willingness of national Red Cross Societies to assist the League to establish cordial relationships of practical co-operation with the agencies concerned. That member Societies will lend every assistance to the League in this respect, there can be no manner of doubt.

The Executive Committee of the Union, which held its initial meeting at the new headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, has decided that its next session shall take place at the headquarters of the League during the week following the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League itself next October.

This is but another proof of the close relationship of friendly co-operation which will exist between the Red Cross and the Union—a relationship which is symbolized by the fact that six of the seven members of the Executive Committee of the Union are Red Cross personalities. Its president, Senator Ciraolo, is a member of the Executive Committee of the League. Its vice-presidents are two of our vice-chairmen. Three of the five founder members of the League—the Red Cross Societies of France, Great Britain and Italy—are represented on the Executive Committee of the Union.

For many years to come, of course, the International Relief Union will represent an experiment, but it is an experiment which it will be possible to conduct with assurance because those responsible for the Union's policy are setting out with the avowed intention of basing themselves on Red Cross experience and of utilizing the resources and the potentialities of the Red Cross as the principal weapon in their campaign for a more methodical organization of relief work nationally and internationally. The best wishes of all who have shown through the Red Cross their devotion to the humanitarian ideal and to the spirit of human service, will go with the Union, and the co-operation of the Red Cross will be assured in the practical realization of the Union's purposes, since those purposes represent an extension of the Red Cross idea and bring to the work of the Red Cross generous stimulus and support.

Ernest J. Swift

Meeting of Junior Leaders

The study group of Junior Red Cross leaders which met at the headquarters of the League last June discussed some of the most important problems affecting the Junior movement and reached most interesting conclusions. The informal character of the meetings was particularly appreciated by the delegates.

As regards the first item on the agenda—the rôle and responsibility of the national Junior Red Cross sections in the mitigation of suffering caused by the world economic depression—the delegates were unanimous in feeling that the Juniors have shown courage and perseverance, and have more than justified the confidence placed in them. The discussion made it clear that Juniors in all countries have undertaken activities aiming to relieve suffering caused by the crisis, not only among boys and girls but in the community at large, and have risen splendidly to the emergency, living up to the promise of their motto: "I Serve".

The second item discussed was: the moral principle, basis of the Junior Red Cross health programme. One speaker voiced the general opinion on this point when he said: "The health principles of the movement are invariably linked up with the moral principles, and for a Junior, health signifies aiding, being useful and never constituting a danger for others". Consideration was given to different methods of adapting the health programme to the needs of secondary school pupils, and of enabling students to help in promoting health principles among children and among the public in general.

As regards the contribution which the Junior Red Cross is making towards international understanding, it was remarked with satisfaction that immense strides have been made by the Juniors in the preparation of inter-school correspondence albums. It was, however, felt that the efforts made with a view to ensuring that such correspondence shall reflect more visibly the spirit of the Red Cross must be continued. It was further recommended that pride of place be accorded in albums to the spontaneous productions of Junior groups, and that simplicity should be emphasized so as to encourage more frequent exchanges. The hope was expressed that, whenever possible, the contacts formed through correspondence would lead to lasting relations of friendship between groups, in accordance with the aims of the Junior Red Cross.

An interesting exchange of views took place on methods of Junior Red Cross organization and propaganda. The general view appeared to be that the best form of propaganda is that provided by the example of active groups of Juniors. It was recognized, however, that other methods are also valuable, e.g. talks to teachers, courses for students of teachers' training institutes, tours of inspection for the purpose of giving fresh ideas for activities and of promoting the establishment of new groups, and the publication of appropriate literature.

The problem of retaining the active interest of young people in the Red Cross after they leave school gave rise to a detailed discussion. Several practical suggestions were submitted to the meeting by the League Secretariat. The hope was expressed that national Red Cross Societies will help in this matter by incorporating in their programmes activities calculated to retain the interest of former Juniors.

The study group observed with satisfaction that the principles laid down in the 14th Circular issued jointly by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies have been applied, and that the stipulations relating to the neutrality of the Red Cross and the respect of its emblem are being conscientiously observed by the Juniors.

The debates were characterized throughout by a spirit of the utmost cordiality and friendliness. At the close of the visit, one of the delegates wrote: "In addition to the valuable information and advice which I received, I gained a real encouragement for my future work from witnessing the enthusiasm and sincere conviction of all the members of the study group".

Junior Message to Scouts

The International Boy Scout Jamboree, which is meeting in Budapest during August, has provided the Junior Red Cross with a further opportunity of giving verbal expression to the bonds of sympathy and good fellowship which unite the two great international organizations for youth.

Below is the text of a message sent to the Chief Scout, General Lord Baden-Powell, by the study group of Junior Red Cross leaders at its recent session in Paris :

"The delegates of sixteen countries, assembled at a meeting at the headquarters of the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris to study Junior Red Cross problems, address to you, on the occasion of the International Jamboree at Budapest, the cordial good wishes of the Junior Red Cross. The collaboration and the spirit of understanding and reciprocal sympathy which exist between the Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross have produced the best of results and we are happy to think that these sentiments and this collaboration are increasing".

A Year's Work in Yugoslavia

Like the majority of its sister Societies, the Yugoslav Red Cross is now using the greater part of its funds to relieve the distress resulting from the economic crisis. Last year, a sum of 2,631,630 dinars was allotted for this work, nearly half of which was expended by the provincial committees, in addition to a fund of 2,236,578 dinars donated to the Society for the feeding of the destitute.

As in past years, the Yugoslav Red Cross continued during 1932 to provide for the wants of poor and abandoned children. Thanks to subventions from headquarters amounting to 35,823 dinars, the provincial committees have been enabled to maintain their own convalescent homes and those of the Junior Red Cross.

The floods in the Save and Danube valleys early last year gave occasion for the largest relief operation undertaken by the Society since the war. The work of the local committees, both as regards rapidity and efficiency, was exemplary. Wherever local resources were insufficient to meet the needs, the Central Committee sent funds and provisions.

The Red Cross school for nurses at Belgrade has so far granted diplomas to 161 nurses trained by it. Seventy-nine pupils are at present undergoing training at the school.

In accordance with a recent decision of the Central Committee, the training of first-aid workers is to be carried out on a large scale and elementary courses will be instituted in every town and village by the end of this year. Some four thousand "Samaritans" have thus far been trained.

The two "Red Cross Days" held last year produced a net sum of 343,131 dinars.

The Junior Red Cross in Yugoslavia has attained the impressive membership of 355,230. Last year, the school groups expended 353,354 dinars on their different service projects. With the assistance of the Central Committee, the Yugoslav Juniors have organized thirty summer colonies where 1,292 children are received each year. The 765 permanent school canteens maintained by the Junior groups provided meals for 40,000 children during 1932. In this project, too, the Juniors have received financial support from the Central Committee. Interschool correspondence is an increasingly popular feature in the programme of the Yugoslav Juniors. Last year, 149 items were received from 23 countries, and 79 albums and gifts were despatched in return.

Activities of the Hungarian Red Cross

The foundation of the Hungarian Red Cross dates back fifty—four years—to April 1st, 1879. Since June, 1921, it has been a member of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The post-war period witnessed a great expansion in the Society's activities and sphere of influence. Today, 47 regional committees and 230 local sections are engaged in carrying out the Red Cross programme as defined in Art. 25 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. With the advent of the economic crisis, much of its effort is being directed to the alleviation of the distress caused by unemployment.

The keynote of the Red Cross programme in Hungary, however, is the training of nurses. The Society possesses two excellent schools, at Budapest and Satoraljaughely respectively, which, between them, turn out an average of 20 hospital nurses and 12 public health nurses each year. At the end of 1932, the Hungarian Red Cross nursing service had a staff of 170 certificated nurses. The interest of the Society in this question may be gauged from the fact that it has already sent six of its nurses to follow the International Courses in London. It is now engaged in setting up a national association of nurses, and in studying plans for the re-organization of nursing enrolment and the training of voluntary aids.

The social work of the Hungarian Red Cross is very highly developed. Founded in 1922, the section dealing with this phase of its activities now employs 62 social workers who are engaged in municipal welfare offices in ten districts of Budapest. When it is recorded that, during the winter of 1931-32, these offices helped 68,000 families, some notion may be gained of the enormous task accomplished by the Red Cross social workers. The Red Cross itself set up night shelters last winter with accommodation for 1,000 unemployed, and established homes for 200 aged persons. The premises for the latter were supplied by the municipality of Budapest, the overhead expenses falling on the parish. The social workers at present undergo three series of courses, each lasting ten months; the Society is, however, contemplating the foundation of a regular school of social work.

Public health is accorded a prominent place in the Society's programme, and an intensive campaign against tuberculosis is being conducted throughout the country.

The Junior Red Cross is firmly established in Hungary, where there are 1,070 school groups with a total membership of 68,943. The solicitude of the Hungarian Juniors for their poor or sick comrades is manifested in a variety of practical ways. Among the more recent instances of their efforts to promote health among children may be cited the foundation of a convalescent home at Sopron and a forest school at Gödöllö. Such an ambitious programme obviously demands large sums of money, and many varied methods are employed by the Hungarian Juniors to raise funds. Last year, 229 school groups organized sales of their work, exhibitions and bazaars, which brought in 5,800 Pengös. Other groups gave concerts and entertainments, the proceeds of which amounted to 11,815 Pengös. The Juniors of Hungary are extremely active in social work; last winter, they helped 748 families and 18,802 individuals with gifts of food and clothing.

The problem of retaining adolescents in the Red Cross after they have outgrown Junior membership is one to which many Societies have already given much thought. The Hungarian Red Cross is attempting to solve it by setting up a "Young Students' Section". Since the beginning of 1933, the Society has been busily engaged in organizing the new section and enrolling members for it. In this, it is receiving the active support of group chairmen in the upper classes of the high schools. The programme of the Young Students' Section is: to watch over the physical and moral well-being of the Youth of Hungary; to participate in the activities of the Red Cross, especially those which relate to propaganda and membership campaigns; to collaborate with other philanthropic agencies; to protect mothers and children, and to help in combating social evils.

Film of Red Cross Truce

The Czechoslovak Red Cross has made a gift to the League Secretariat of a film, 100 metres long, depicting the ceremony which follows the proclamation of the Red Cross "Truce" in the Czechoslovak Parliament. This film has been added to the League's film library and is available for loan to any National Society desiring to make use of it.

Obituary

We regret to announce the death at Havana, on June 2nd, of Dr. Francisco Sanchez Curbelo, Secretary-General of the Cuban Red Cross. Dr. Sanchez Curbelo had held that position since September, 1924, and his passing is a tragic loss for the Society which he did so much to develop.

ARGENTINA

First Aid at the Seaside

Each year, at the beginning of the holiday season, the Argentine Red Cross instals first-aid posts in the bathing establishments on the coast in the vicinity of Buenos Aires. The posts are open on Sundays and holidays, and are run by Red Cross doctors and nurses.

As most of the accidents are due to imprudence on the part of the public and to the negligence of the proprietors of bathing establishments, the Red Cross is urging the authorities to take measures to compel the owners to clean up all the approaches to the baths at least once a week, and to clear them of all litter liable to injure bathers.

Samaritans at Work

An ophthalmological and ear-nose-and-throat service has been inaugurated at the headquarters of the Argentine Red Cross. The entire equipment for this service was donated by the members of the Samaritan section.

The new infants' wing at the children's hospital, founded by the Charity Society of Buenos Aires, will be staffed by Red Cross Samaritans.

AUSTRALIA

Links of Service

An interesting scheme has been evolved by the Victorian Division for keeping alive the Red Cross interest of girls and boys who have left the schools in which they were members of Junior Red Cross Circles. These young people are invited to form groups known as "Red Cross Links of Service". Each group will elect its own officebearers and manage its own business affairs. "Links" will be free to undertake any form of service that conforms to the constitution of the Red Cross Society, and to co-operate in work both of Senior and Junior sections.

To inaugurate the movement, invitations were sent to 360 former Red Cross members to attend a meeting held at Melbourne Town Hall on April 12th last, at which the following message was read from Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria:

Perhaps the greatest satisfaction we get in life comes from Service... I believe through your school days all of you have given your service to the community through the Junior Red Cross. Now, the opportunity of giving further service in that great organization would have passed from you, at any rate temporarily, had not this plan for linking the Junior and Senior Red Cross Service been evolved.

The idea is a splendid one. Not only will it preserve a great number of enthusiastic workers to the Red Cross but it will be of infinite value in allowing the workers themselves to carry on their service, to be prepared to take their part in any emergency, and in helping them greatly in the formation of their own character.

I hope this organization will prosper and grow and that you who serve in it will, after many years of service in the Red Cross, achieve the greatest satisfaction possible in knowing that to you it can be said: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant'.

Great enthusiasm was shown by all present and it was unanimously resolved that a message be sent to Lord Somers intimating that all would be glad to take part in the new organization.

CANADA

Juniors and School Life

A report on the activities of a Junior group in Alberta is reproduced in the Canadian Junior Red Cross magazine for May, 1933. The secretary of the group writes:

Before we joined the Junior Red Cross, the pupils ran about the Assembly Hall while eating their lunch. Now we have appointed a boy to see that they sit down, and that all scraps are kept off the floor.

Among the many interesting items composing the report is a list of ways in which the Junior Red Cross has helped the Juniors of this school. Here they are, in the secretary's own words:

It has taught us to be cleaner.
It has made us polite.
It makes us think of other children.
It keeps us healthy.
It has helped us to speak well.
It has taught us to do things for ourselves.
It has made us mannerly.

CHILI

An Active Committee

To celebrate the twelfth anniversary of its foundation, the Arica Red Cross committee has inaugurated the new edifice which is to house its services.

This committee is one of the most active in the country. On the very day it was founded, it opened a clinic for the treatment of indigents. As its funds were, at that time, extremely limited, only 20 to 25 persons a week were received at first, but this figure gradually grew to 100. Up to the present 19,769 patients have been treated at the clinic and prescriptions to a value of 61,890 Pesos have been dispensed. In addition, 12,834 quinine tablets and 2,500 bottles of medicine have been distributed, and 2,500 persons vaccinated. Mothers who are too poor to provide proper food and clothing for their children are given milk and occasionally garments at the clinic.

The Arica Committee is rendering valuable service in the campaign against malaria and tuberculosis, and the doctors attached to its medical service visit patients in their homes when they are too ill to attend the clinic.

Junior Red Cross has been introduced into a girls' high school and is arousing great enthusiasm.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

How Juniors Raise Funds

In the Carpathian province of Ruthenia, where the peasants are hard put to it to extract a bare living from the soil, no money is available for paying even the small fee necessary to enable the children to join the Junior Red Cross. A number of ingenious plans have consequently been devised to enable Juniors to pay their membership in kind.

At Plosk and at Hribovce, for example, they collect large quantities of beans and send them to divisional headquarters; at Zalidska, walnuts take the place of beans. This produce is bought by the division for its institutions and the money credited as membership fees.

FRANCE

Rural Hygiene

In the June issue of the BULLETIN, Dr. Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League, described the rôle which the National Societies might be called upon to perform in the direction of rural hygiene. The experience of the French Red Cross in this field may prove useful to other Societies contemplating similar action.

Several local committees of the French Red Cross are engaged in rural hygiene work. During the past few years, consultations for infants and expectant mothers have been organized in hundreds of villages, with the approval—and sometimes the support—of the local authorities. In three counties of Alsace, for example, Red Cross committees have collaborated with the public and private welfare agencies in establishing "district child welfare centres" in each parish, served by public health nurses.

Red Cross committees all over the country use travelling public health nurses or maintain rural child welfare services. The S.S.B.M. Committee at Nancy has organized a series of courses for rural aids, of two months duration, which are attended three times a week by young girls from neighbouring villages and farms. These are giving excellent results, and the girls trained in the courses are serving as health propagandists in their villages.

It will be observed that this programme has many points in common with that recommended by the League.

GREAT BRITAIN

Tropical Hygiene

The second of the two courses in Tropical Hygiene held each year by the British Red Cross Society will open on September 22nd in London. As usual, the course will consist of seven lectures and demonstrations, and will be open to non-members of the Society. The examination for the certificate in Tropical Hygiene will be held on October 9th. The fees for the course are 5/- for members and 7/6d for non-members.

Practical Service for Others

"It is difficult for anyone not closely in touch with the Junior movement in Great Britain to realize how much and in how many ways, and with what personal initiative, these children are helping others". These words are quoted from an article on Junior Red Cross service which appeared in a recent issue of the British Red Cross Quarterly. "Every report" it goes on to say, "includes some account of generous service of a personal character, the gifts of money referred to having nearly always a direct application and not entering into the vague category of "collections".

The following extracts from reports of British Juniors speak for themselves:

> We bought a wireless licence for a crippled man.
>
> Several of us wheel a boy of nine to school in a push-chair as he has his leg in plaster. Others fetch milk for invalids.
>
> We adopted a blind woman to accompany her and run errands for her.

GREECE

Circulating Libraries

At the request of the International Bureau of Education at Geneva, the Greek Junior Red Cross Section has prepared the following brief account of the system of circulating libraries inaugurated by it in 1928:

> Five years ago, the Greek Junior Red Cross founded a library designed to provide children with suitable entertaining and instructive reading matter, and so to implant in them the taste for reading as a means of recreation and knowledge, and the desire to establish local libraries.
>
> We have styled this library a 'mobile' one because we send books to children in every part of the country, on condition that they are returned within four months. The whole system is gratuitous and the children are spared even the cost of postage on books sent and returned.
>
> We are constantly adding new and recent publications to our library, and if we are asked for a book not figuring on our lists, we lose no time in procuring it. We have purchased additional copies of the books most in demand.
>
> Our library is greatly appreciated by professors, teachers and school-children. It has proved the starting point for the establishment of innumerable school libraries and, on this account, has attracted the interest of the Ministry of Public Instruction.
>
> We might add that the initial funds for founding the library were provided by the American Red Cross from the National Children's Fund, which is supported by the American Juniors. Thus, the collaboration of the child for the child has once more found useful expression.

HUNGARY

Help for Invalids

The exploits of the Juniors of Györ have often figured in the pages of the League's Bulletin. Their latest achievement is the collection of a sum of 1,000 Pengös to secure four places for delicate comrades in the new Junior Red Cross Convalescent Home at Sopron. This sum has been sent to Junior Headquarters in Budapest in connexion with the national "Cot Fund" for this Home.

INDIA

Relief Brochure

The growing interest of the Indian Red Cross Society in problems of disaster relief is illustrated by the publication of a 10-page brochure entitled: "Disaster Relief Plan for Provincial, State and District Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society" designed to facilitate the work of these branches in organizing for emergencies. The League has ordered a number of copies for distribution to member Societies.

ITALY

Volunteer Nurses

The year 1933 represents a milestone in the history of nursing in Italy, since it is the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the preparatory courses leading to the simple nursing diploma. The first courses were given in Rome, Bologna, Florence and Modana, but they soon became general throughout Italy.

This important anniversary was marked by an important meeting of Red Cross nurses in the newly-opened rest home at Fiesole, near Florence.

LATVIA

More Junior Progress

The economic depression has not checked the steady advance of the Latvian Junior Red Cross which, in 1932—nine years after its foundation—registered 25 new circles, making a total of 531 with an aggregate of some 20,000 members.

1932 saw the release of the first film produced by the Latvian Junior Section, entitled "Friend and Helper". It was shown for the first time at the National Opera House on May 21st, 1932, since when it has been exhibited on 37 different occasions, the most recent being the meeting of Junior Red Cross leaders at League Headquarters in June.

Another important event was the VIIth Annual Assembly of Latvian Juniors in May, 1932, when two hundred balloons bearing friendly messages were released. Approximately 100 circles were represented by 253 child delegates, and 150 others attended as guests.

Much is being done by the Latvian Juniors to relieve the distress caused by the crisis. Through the Junior Red Cross Ladies' Committee, they have assumed financial and administrative responsibility for one of the canteens maintained by the Riga Municipal Welfare organization, paying the rental of the premises and the wages of the staff. Warm meals are provided daily in this canteen for 215 children. Last December, a Christmas tree was provided and gifts distributed to 156 needy children. The Ladies' Committee also collects garments, footwear and other articles, and investigates the home conditions of candidates for admission to the Junior Red Cross summer colony. Structural alterations were made in the colony last year and 25 additional cots purchased.

With a view to providing work for children of unemployed during the summer months, the Latvian Junior Red Cross organized a Shepherds' Bureau which, during 1932, found situations for 403 boys to look after sheep on farms.

The Junior Red Cross choir now has 203 members and is much in demand at public functions. On May 1st, 1932, the choir broadcast a concert from the Riga radio station.

Last year, the Teachers' Section of the Junior Red Cross arranged health courses for teachers in Riga which were attended by seventy persons. 1,000 copies of the Teachers' Bulletin were issued and distributed to all Junior groups and members of the Teachers' Section.

The Central Committee has decided to organize Afternoon Classes for suburban children whose home conditions render it difficult for them to prepare their lessons at home. Application has been made to the Riga City Council for free premises, light and heating. The salaries of the teaching staff will be paid from Junior Red Cross funds.

Other activities of the Latvian Juniors include health propaganda in schools, assisting in the sale of Red Cross lottery tickets, garment-making, tree planting, organizing school canteens and libraries, arranging courses in handicraft and lectures on hygiene and kindness to animals, promoting fund-raising entertainments and propaganda campaigns.

Propaganda material relating to the Latvian Junior Red Cross has been sent to all Latvian Consulates and Embassies abroad.

NETHERLANDS

The Ladies of Utrecht

With a view to constituting an efficient staff of volunteers, the Utrecht Section of the Netherlands Red Cross has established a special category of members composed of sixty ladies who, last winter, followed a course for voluntary aids. For those who desire to take additional training, special facilities are provided for theoretical and practical work. Repetition courses are arranged for the others.

NORWAY

General Activities

In the sparsely-populated areas of Norway, the Red Cross cares for the sick in cottage hospitals, of which there are a large number scattered throughout the country. A nominal fee is charged, ranging from 3½ kr. to 5 kr. a day. The most recent of these establishments, inaugurated at Honningsväg last year, has already provided 1,407 days of hospital treatment for 70 patients.

The Red Cross branch at Östkanten has started a three months' course in boot-repairing for unemployed youths. Twenty pupils have registered for the course, which is given free of charge.

The latest issue of the Norwegian Red Cross magazine gives two instances of the methods employed by local sections in raising funds. The Tromsö section organized a competition for the best-decorated table. This ingenious effort enriched the funds of the section by 900 Kronen. The Frederisktad branch arranged a sale of work which yielded 1,369 kr.

New Junior Section

The Norwegian Red Cross announces the formation of a new Junior section at Brattfjord. This brings the number of sections in Norway to 75, with a total membership of 15,460.

ROUMANIA

An Active Year

The year 1932 was a heavy one for the relief budget of the Roumanian Red Cross. Heavy floods in the valley of the Danube cost the Society 774,300 Lei in relief while 37,000 Lei more went to a fund for Russian refugees. A further sum of 6,500 Lei was contributed for the relief of victims of the Chalcidice earthquake in Greece.

The Roumanian Red Cross school for volunteer nurses continues to be well attended, and 141 pupils received diplomas last year.

The Red Cross holiday camps restore hundreds of children to health each year. Last summer, 220 delicate children spent a month at the seaside colony of Techir-Ghiol; 238 more were sent to Savarsin and Budachi-on-Sea. Their maintenance expenses were met in part by the Juniors of Bucharest, out of a sum of 273,811 Lei collected by the latter during the course of the year.

There are now 6,691 members of the Junior Red Cross in Bucharest and 4,077 in other parts of Roumania. Other Junior activities include providing food, clothing and medicaments to needy schoolchildren, and purchasing Christmas and Easter gifts for the blind. Interschool correspondence has been exchanged with 21 countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

From Junior to Senior

Junior Red Cross Links in schools have now been formed in all four Provinces of the South African Union, and the number of members at present exceeds 25,000. The educational authorities have repeatedly expressed approval of the movement, which is now considered to be on a sound footing. The Junior magazine is serving a useful purpose in supplementing health teaching in schools. A number of the Links organized Health Weeks last autumn, and many of them have requested authorization to arrange similar manifestations during 1933.

The Red Cross Executive is considering a scheme whereby closer co-operation may be established between Junior Links in the schools and Voluntary Aid Detachments, in order to provide facilities for members leaving Links to be enrolled in an intermediate corps and contact maintained until they are of age to enrol as adult members.

First Aid on Highways

The Transvaal Branch of the South African Red Cross, acting in collaboration with the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, recently organized a series of ambulance competitions open to European and native workers on the mines of the Witwatersrand. Over 30,000 persons witnessed the competitions.

The same Branch is continuing with the establishment of first aid post on certain main roads. Several hundreds of cases are dealt with annually by the voluntary workers in charge of these posts. The maintenance costs are defrayed by the Red Cross Council, which is conferring with the Automobile Association with a view to obtaining its co-operation in the extension of this activity.

SWITZERLAND

Sight Preservation

In the hope of stimulating the campaign against blindness, the League Secretariat circulated to national Junior Sections some time ago a special number of the French periodical ''Animateur des Temps Nouveaux'' dealing with this subject.

This initiative has already borne fruit in several countries and now the Genevese Branch of the Swiss Junior Red Cross has published an 8-page illustrated brochure entitled ''Soignez vos Yeux'' (Take Care of your Eyes) in which children are warned against habits or acts liable to injure their own sight or that of their comrades. Both the text and the illustrations are based on the article above-mentioned.

UNITED STATES

Volunteer Service

According to an announcement from National Headquarters, more women volunteers are working in the ranks of the American Red Cross during the economic emergency than served during the World War. Upwards of 600,000 have been engaged in garment-making alone.

In the course of the last fiscal year, 88,920 women volunteers were occupied in such activities as administration, staff assistance, production, Braille transcribing, canteen work, motor driving, home and hospital service, nutrition, or acting as health aids. Among their accomplishments were the making of 3,810,000 surgical dressings, 3,000 layettes, 21,000 miscellaneous articles and 33,000 Christmas bags. They transcribed over 340,000 pages of Braille, served 240,500 persons in canteens, made 128,000 pints of preserves. Home service visits numbered more than 37,000 and the motor corps calls totalled 76,200.

Women volunteers have displayed particular aptitude for social service and the handling of unemployment problems. They are active on such chapter committees as those concerned with life-saving, first aid, nursing, home hygiene instruction and disaster relief. The annual roll call finds approximatelly 250,000 of them inviting membership in the Red Cross.

Red Cross Retrospective

A flattering place is being accorded to the American Red Cross in the ''Century of Progress'' Fair which opened at Chicago on May 27th. The Red Cross exhibit consists of a pictorial record of 52 years spent in ministering to the needs of humanity. The Chicago Chapter of the Society will maintain ''open house'' at its headquarters throughout the duration of the Fair. A special invitation has been issued to American teachers to visit the Chapter and view an exhibit organized there by the Junior Red Cross. Local Juniors have been detailed to answer enquiries and extend courtesies to visitors.

Medical Help for Needy

One of the American Red Cross chapters in Alabama has devised, in conjunction with the local Medical Society, a plan for providing medical care for families and individuals unable to pay for such service. Under this scheme, 900 persons are being referred to physicians for home visits each month. More than 1,200 additional cases are being referred every 30 days to the county hospital, clinics and other organizations. A low scale of fees, paid by the chapter, has been established. This co-operative plan is proving helpful, not only to the needy who are ill but to many of the practitioners who serve them. Several other communities in the country have worked out similar plans.

YUGOSLAVIA

New Scheme for Juniors

With a view to encouraging initiative and self-reliance in Juniors, the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Junior Red Cross has requested that all letters relating to the activities of groups be written by the children themselves. This has been welcomed by the teachers who see in it tremendous possibilities from the point of view of education and character formation.

"I. R. U."

Constitution of the International Relief Union

THE International Relief Union is now an accomplished fact. The General Council of the Union held its first meeting at the headquarters of the League of Nations on July 10th and 11th, 1933.

Twenty-four of the twenty-seven States which have adhered to or ratified the Convention of July, 1927, designated delegates to attend the meeting. Only Ecuador, San Marino and the Soudan were unrepresented. Of the twenty-four official delegates present, nine had been designated by the Red Cross Societies of their respective countries, the Governments of these countries having availed themselves of the right given them by the Convention to entrust the Red Cross with their representation; and a number of the other delegates present had evidently been appointed in virtue of qualifications and experience in Red Cross work. The International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies were invited to send representatives in an advisory capacity, and the former was represented by Prof. Max Huber, President of the Committee. Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General of the League, representing Judge Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors, was associated with Mr. Max Huber. Other international organizations invited to attend were the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Labour Office, the International Save the Children Fund Union and the Sovereign Order of Malta.

The proceedings were opened by M. Pilotti, Under Secretary General of the League of Nations, and M. Dinichert, Minister of Switzerland in Berlin, Vice-President of the Swiss Red Cross and member of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, was unanimously elected president of the General Council. On taking the chair, M. Dinichert paid a well-merited tribute to the promoter of the Union, which was greeted with prolonged applause, and Senator Ciraolo was named Honorary President by acclamation.

Senator Ciraolo in reply expressed his gratitude to the League of Nations, to the Governments which have joined the Union and to the Red Cross for their comprehension of his ideal and for their co-operation. He was listened to with the greatest attention while he outlined his conception of the future functions of the Union, emphasizing the fact that its effectiveness must depend upon co-operation between governmental and private agencies, and the practical coordination of their responsibilities and plans. Senator Ciraolo pointed out that such co-operation is essential in the national field and vital internationally. He explained that he conceived of the Union as an intermediary between governments and private agencies, facilitating arrangements between then, working for the unification of relief plans, promoting legislative action and scientific studies, and remaining at the disposal of the national and international Red Cross bodies to present to Governments suggestions based on their experience. In an organization such as the International Relief Union, he said, the fraternal participation of the Red Cross is essential. The Red Cross can, and will, show an example and devote itself heart and soul to the organization of international mutual help.

"It is a fact", Senator Ciraolo went on to say, "that when other organizations lose their heads, the Red Cross preserves its calm. When nations are mobilized for war, the Red Cross mobilizes for service; when disaster creates devastation and suffering, the hand of the Red Cross is stretched out, re-establishing order and pointing the way to rehabilitation. The Red Cross, acting for the governments which are members of the Union, will undoubtedly show itself worthy of its responsibilities. The connexion between the Union and the Red Cross is a free relationship, but one into which both parties are sincerely desirous to enter".

Senator Ciraolo concluded by voicing the hope that the relationship between the Union and the Red Cross may grow ever closer, and that the Union may come to be the focus of the endeavours of civilized mankind to relieve suffering and distress.

When Senator Ciraolo sat down, Prof. Max Huber rose to speak on behalf of the two International Red Cross bodies. He spoke of the long history of Red Cross activity in the field of disaster relief, and said that the Red Cross welcomed the creation of the Union, not only because the Union asked for Red Cross co-operation and thereby placed the seal of its approval upon a Red Cross principle dating back to the foundation of the movement, but also because it brought to relief work renewed strength and fresh resources. The Red Cross, true to the spirit of service by which it is inspired, would place its services at the disposal of the Union, and the aspect of its co-operation which will be the most important will be that of the national Red Cross Societies. Many of these Societies have had unique experience in disaster relief work — others are preparing themselves to assume similar responsibilities — and it will be

one of the most important tasks of the International Red Cross bodies, and of the League in particular, to stimulate and to facilitate the preparedness organization of the national Societies.

The International Red Cross bodies will have a more modest function, but one which will nevertheless be of great value. The work to be undertaken when a disaster occurs will be primarily the responsibility of the national Societies. The International Red Cross bodies, by providing the Union with permanent and central services, will enable this work to be administered in normal times.

Mr. Huber went on to point out that the Red Cross, in order to give the service to humanity which is its essential functon, must maintain unimpaired the independence which enables it to give assistance which agencies stronger than itself and even governments could not provide in the same way. It is of the utmost importance that the Red Cross should be entirely free from political influence of any kind. Those responsible for drafting the Convention of July 1927 accordingly recognized that the co-operation given by the Red Cross to the Union must be a free co-operation, and Mr. Huber felt sure that, in concluding agreements with the International Red Cross bodies, the Union would show the fullest understanding of the need of this independence to which the Red Cross is jealously attached.

The President of the International Red Cross Committee concluded by saying that, while the co-operation of the Red Cross would necessarily be on a small scale, there could be no doubt as to its effectiveness if it were realized from the outset how great are the difficulties to be overcome, and if care were taken to avoid arousing hopes which might not be realized. The International Relief Union, with the co-operation of the Red Cross nationally and internationally, may thus look forward, said Mr. Huber, to making an effective contribution to the relief of disaster sufferers, and thereby may expect to contribute to international understanding and the development of a spirit of world peace and harmony.

Professor Huber, like the previous speaker, was enthusiastically applauded and, on the suggestion of the Chairman, a resolution was noved by Senator Ciraolo, seconded by Mr. Maudslay (representing Great Britain) :

"The General Council on the occasion of its first meeting takes note with the deepest satisfaction of the declaration made at the meeting of July 10th, 1933, by M. Max Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee, on behalf of this Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies, regarding the willingness of these bodies to co-operate in the work of the International Relief Union.

"The General Council accordingly, by application of Article 14 of the Statute of the International Relief Union, invites the International Red Cross bodies (International Red Cross Committee and League of Red Cross Societies) to take over the Permanent and Central Services of the Union, and instructs the Executive Committee to enter into the agreements and arrangements necessary for this purpose with the International Red Cross bodies".

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

The General Council proceeding with the business on its agenda, next adopted its rules of procedure, and the following were elected:

As members of the Executive Committee:

Senator Giovanni Ciraolo.	Italy.
Colonel P. Draudt.	Germany.
M. A. Delta.	Greece.
Senator François.	Belgium.
Marquis de Lillers.	France.
Mr. Algernon Maudslay, C.B.E.	Great Britain.
H. E. M. Parra Perez.	Venezuela.

As substitute members:

Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E.	India.
H. E. Mahmoud Fakhry Pacha.	Egypt.
Mr. Stephan Lavtchieff.	Bulgaria.
Mr. Vassa Lazarevitch.	Yugoslavia.
Dr. J. M. Linhart.	Czechoslovakia.
Count Henry Potocki.	Poland.
Mr. Mackenzie, International Save the Children Fund Union.	

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The members of the Committee met at the new headquarters of the International Red Cross Committee, 122 rue de Lausanne, on July 12th, and worked steadily for three days, Professor Huber attending in an advisory capacity (assisted by Prof. Werner) on behalf of the International Red Cross Committee, and Mr. Ernest J. Swift on behalf of the League.

Senator Ciraolo was unanimously elected president of the Executive Committee, and the Marquis de Lillers and Colonel Draudt, vice-presidents. M. François was appointed Treasurer and Col. Draudt deputy treasurer, and a Finance Committee was set up consisting of Senator Ciraolo, Senator François and Mr. Maudslay.

The discussions of the Executive Committee covered consideration of the draft by-laws governing its procedures, which were adopted as revised, including a number of clauses dealing with financial procedure. They also dealt with the question of relief work in disaster, the division of territories into zones for disaster relief purposes and the importance of developing Red Cross activity in each country in relation to disaster relief. Special emphasis was laid by different members of the Committee on the importance of effective co-operation between Red Cross societies and other private relief agencies.

A very careful survey was made of the question of the relationship between the Red Cross and the International Relief Union in connexion

with the working of the Permanent and Central Services of the Union; and a carefully worded agreement defining the arrangements agreed upon was drawn up and signed by the president and vice-president of the Executive Committee of the Union, and for the Red Cross by Prof. Max Huber and Mr. Ernest J. Swift on behalf of Judge Payne, subject, of course, to ratification by the International Committee and the League.

AGREEMENT

between

of the one part, the *Executive Committee of the International Relief Union*, duly represented for this purpose by Senator Giovanni Ciraolo, President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, the Marquis de Lillers, and Colonel Paul Draudt, Vice Presidents,

and

Of the other part, the *International Red Cross* bodies, (International Red Cross Committee and League of Red Cross Societies) duly represented for this purpose by M. Huber, President of the International Red Cross Committee, and Hon. Judge Barton Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies (the latter represented by delegation by Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General).

With the object of ensuring the working of the permanent and central services of the International Relief Union, as laid down in Article 14 of the Statute of the International Relief Union, and in order to facilitate the assistance of the national Red Cross Societies, as laid down in Article 5 of the Convention of July 12th, 1927, and in Article 15 of the Statute of the International Relief Union, the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross bodies have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

1) The Executive Committee of the International Relief Union invites the International Red Cross bodies to provide the permanent and central services of the International Relief Union, as laid down in Article 14 of the Statute of the International Relief Union.

2) The permanent and central services shall be the sole administrative services of the International Relief Union, excepting for such measures as may be taken to provide for the handling of the funds of the Union.

3) The Executive Committee of the International Relief Union undertakes, in conformity with Article 16 of the Statute of the International Relief Union, to employ its own administrative resources to supplement these services when necessary, either temporarily at times of emergency or when the permanent staff desired by the Executive Committee exceeds the financial capacity of the International Red Cross bodies.

Article 2.

1) The International Red Cross bodies agree to provide the central and permanent services of the International Relief Union as laid down in Article 14 of the Statute of the Union and in the present agreement.

2) The permanent and central services shall include the staff and establishment required in the offices of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies.

3) The permanent and central services shall be at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, while reserving to the International Red Cross bodies respectively complete independence both in the control of their services and in their finance.

Article 3.

The delegates of the International Red Cross bodies to the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union shall present to that Committee each year a report on the working of the central and permanent services.

Article 4.

1) The Executive Committee of the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross bodies undertake to study jointly the best method of collaboration between the Union and the national Red Cross organizations, as laid down in Article 15 of the Statute of the Union, with the understanding that the relief operations contemplated by this article impose no additional financial charges on the International Red Cross bodies.

2) The delegates of the International Red Cross bodies to the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union (Article 5 of the Statute) are authorized by the international bodies which they respectively represent to ensure such collaboration and to adapt when necessary the organization of the permanent and central services to the requirements of the relief work.

Article 5.

Any dispute between the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross bodies regarding the interpretation or application of the present Agreement shall be submitted for arbitration to the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a person appointed by him.

Article 6.

The present Agreement can be denounced by the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, by the International Red Cross Committee, and by the League of Red Cross Societies upon one years' notice being given to the other contracting parties.

Final Clause.

In view of the decision of the General Council of the International Relief Union adopted on July 11th, 1933, giving full powers to the Executive Committee of the Union to conclude an Agreement with the International Red Cross bodies, the present Agreement comes into force immediately, with the understanding that the delegates of the International Red Cross bodies reserve the final ratification of the International Red Cross Committee and of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Done in triplicate,

Geneva, the fourteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

For the International Red Cross Committee	For the League of Red Cross Societies
Max Huber.	Ernest J. Swift.

For the International Relief Union

Giovanni Ciraolo, Lillers, Draudt.

The present agreement is drawn up in French and in English, the French text prevailing.

As indicated by the final clause reproduced above, the agreement between the International Relief Union and the International Red Cross bodies, has already come into immediate effect, but it will require to be ratified by the International Committee and by the League. The previous clause makes it clear that the agreement may at any time be denounced by any of the three parties to it upon one year's notice being duly given.

In order to make clear the practical lines of demarcation agreed upon in regard to the work of the Union, the representatives of the Inter-

national Red Cross Committee and of the League communicated to the members of the Executive Committee of the Union, on July 14th, the text of a memorandum which they had drawn up together for their joint guidance in distributing the work between them. This memorandum provides that, in general, juridical questions and matters connected with meetings of the Relief Union will be handled by the International Red Cross Committee, while the League, on the other hand, will act as a sort of intelligence service collecting information regarding available resources and the capacity to co-operate of different relief agencies, working out plans for the co-ordination of relief operations, selecting experts and arranging for their co-operation. The relationship of the Union with other international relief bodies will be the responsibility of the League in consultation with the International Committee. The League Secretariat will continue, as part of the League's programme, to assist national Red Cross Societies in preparing themselves for the effective discharge of their responsibilities in relief work, and as part of its function in connexion with the Permanent and Central Services of the Union will offer similar assistance to non-Red Cross agencies.

When disaster occurs it is provided that any appeal which the Union may decide to issue, after obtaining the approval of the government of the country concerned, will normally go out from Geneva. The Permanent and Central Services will carry out the instruction of the Executive Committee in this regard, and will be specially mobilized for this purpose. It is specifically laid down that this service will work within the limits of the resources of the International Red Cross bodies, and any additional expenses which may be involved in time of disaster will be met by the Executive Committee of the Union from the Union's funds.

The suggestion was made in connexion with the proposed activity of the Union on the scientific side that a Standing Scientific Committee should be set up in consultation with the present members of the Editorial Committee of the MATÉRIAUX POUR L'ÉTUDE DES CALAMITÉS. It is contemplated that the MATÉRIAUX, which has hitherto been published under the joint responsibility of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, will henceforth appear under the responsibility of the Union.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union terminated by a speech from Senator Ciraolo in which he spoke with emotion of the immense services which the members of the Committee were bringing to a common cause. He paid tribute to the disaster relief work of the Red Cross and expressed his conviction that, in working with the Relief Union, the Red Cross will again show itself worthy of its traditions, of the high prestige it enjoys, and of the immense potentialities which it presents for bringing the peoples of the world closer together.

HOW THE RED CROSS PROTECTS HEALTH

IN the peace-time programme of the Red Cross today, health work rivals for pride of place with nursing, Junior Red Cross and disaster relief. When we compare 1914 with 1932 in this respect, we seem to have emerged into another world. Twenty years ago, no more than two or three of the national Red Cross Societies had ventured into this field, whereas today all have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into health work, especially child welfare and pre-natal care.

As two of the articles in the present issue are given over to a description of what the Red Cross is doing in the direction of combating TUBERCULOSIS and VENERAL DISEASE, we need not refer to these two subjects. The present article is an attempt to summarize the other important activities which go to make up the Red Cross health programme.

Of all human afflictions, probably none strikes the popular imagination with more intense dread than CANCER. Although specialized bodies now exist in the majority of countries for this purpose, a number of Red Cross Societies are giving serious thought to methods of preventing the spread of cancer. In Germany, for example, the Red Cross is waging a campaign for the early diagnosis of the disease. The Perth Division of the Australian Red Cross and the Chilian Red Cross—to go further afield—have collected large sums for the purchase of radium, while the Ecuadorian Red Cross not long ago sent a medical mission to Paris for the purpose of studying the working and equipment of a Cancer Institute.

Certain of the National Societies have attacked the problem of ALCOHOLISM—the curse which brings so many others in its train. In

Switzerland and Germany, the Red Cross urges the public to give up alcoholic beverages and to drink fruit juice instead. The Russian and Ukrainian Societies have opened over eighty "tea houses" or temperance restaurants, with the same object.

MALARIA—one of the widest-spread of all diseases—is being systematically combated by the Red Cross in Italy, Armenia, Greece, Holland and the Congo. The Italian Red Cross, besides its 31 anti-malarial stations and 29 dispensaries, has organized mobile columns to seek out malaria sufferers, destroy the breeding-places of mosquitoes, and distribute quinine to the inhabitants even of the remotest villages. The clinics and mobile detachments of the Armenian Red Cross treat a yearly average of 86,000 cases of malaria.

An intensive campaign is waged in Russia and Poland against TRACHOMA. The Polish Red Cross maintains two travelling ophthalmological clinics which, last year, examined or treated upwards of 65,000 cases. In Algeria and Tunis, where trachoma is particularly prevalent among the natives, patients flock in thousands to the French Red Cross eye dispensaries.

In the United States of America and in the Georgian Republic, the Red Cross is active in the campaign against PELLAGRA. The American Red Cross distributes powdered yeast among the inhabitants of regions visited by disaster or drought and consequently deprived of fresh vegetables. The Georgian Society sets up small temporary hospitals for the treatment of persons suffering from this disease.

In tropical lands, the Red Cross has not hesitated to tackle that most redoubtable of all the world's scourges—LEPROSY. Probably few people realize that there are still some ten millions of lepers scattered over the surface of the globe. Admirable work is being performed in this direction by the Red Cross of the Belgian Congo, which has established an extremely comprehensive system of hospitals, dispensaries and leper settlements. The recently-founded Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has accorded a prominent place in its programme to work among lepers, while the Indian Red Cross Society has for many years been collaborating with the national anti-leprosy organization in helping to mitigate the lot of these unfortunate people. In Siam, the Red Cross teaches the public how to avoid contracting the disease, and endeavours to secure early treatment for new cases.

Of the prevalent diseases with which Europe has to contend, RHEUMATISM is among the most costly from the economic standpoint, since it is responsible for a working incapacity of one day out of six. The British Red Cross has resolutely attacked this problem by founding, in London, a model rheumatism clinic (combined with a research laboratory) where workers may undergo treatment without interrupting their occupations. Some idea of the scale on which this work is being conducted may be gathered from the fact that the attendances at the clinic last year were in excess of 80,000. The Estonian and Latvian Red Cross Societies have established mud-baths for the treatment of rheumatism, while the Scandinavian Societies utilize vapour baths for this purpose.

The British, Czechoslovak, Finnish, Latvian and Spanish Red Cross Societies are providing increased facilities for the treatment of RICKETS by quartz lamps. The Spanish Red Cross has arranged an artificial beach on the roof of its dispensary in Madrid, where the illusion of seaside sun-bathing is given by means of rays, sand and bubbling water.

MENTAL HYGIENE is a comparatively recent branch of Red Cross activity, but consultation centres for this purpose have already been established by the Red Cross Societies of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Japan and Luxemburg, with signal success.

RURAL HYGIENE seems destined to become one of the most important spheres of Red Cross activity. Most of the Societies have already organized public health nursing services; others have established cottage hospitals, rural maternity homes and nursing outposts in sparsely-populated areas. Besides these, we find child welfare centres and crêches for the babies of women working in the fields. All these institutions would seem to represent activities which are peculiarly appropriate to the Red Cross. Certain Societies working in regions where relief and health services are nonexistent have organized public baths, wash-houses, pharmacies, bake-houses and canteens, and have even bored wells for drinkable water. No stone has been left unturned to improve health conditions in rural areas, and the resolution of the League's Board of Governors recommending the extension of this branch of Red Cross activity should lead to redoubled efforts in this direction.

POPULAR HEALTH INSTRUCTION probably constitutes the most universal Red Cross activity at the present time. Not one of the national Societies but has its own posters, pamphlets and health propaganda films; organizes Health, Cleanliness or Child Welfare "Days" or "Weeks"; arranges health exhibitions, health lectures and wireless talks, and publishes popular health articles. There is ample evidence that the peace-time mission of the Red Cross as a health factor is earning rapidly-increasing recognition in all countries.

In the defence and promotion of health—the most precious of our possessions and the form of wealth best worth having—the Red Cross today represents, in every part of the world, the FIRST SHOCK BATTALION.

Dr. René SAND.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

ALTHOUGH the Red Cross has been engaged in the campaign against tuberculosis since the end of last century, it was not until 1907 that its work in this field received the sanction of an International Red Cross Conference. The VIIIth Conference then recommended that National Societies "participate, in peace time, in the campaign against tuberculosis, and concentrate their efforts more particularly on men rejected for military service and on soldiers discharged from the army on account of tuberculosis or because of a predisposition to that disease".

A number of National Societies acted on this recommendation, but it was only when the war led to a recrudescence in morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, in practically all the belligerent countries, that the Red Cross generally threw itself whole-heartedly into the anti-tuberculosis campaign. When the League of Red Cross Societies came into being, in 1919, the improvement of health was placed in the forefront of its programme and the League Secretariat has ever since exerted every effort to support the action of the National Societies in this sphere. But this extension of the functions of the Red Cross involved certain risks against which it was essential to take precautions, for the sake of the work itself. It was questioned whether, by accepting these new responsibilities, the National Societies might not simply duplicate the efforts already being accomplished by public or unofficial bodies specializing in each particular field. The ground to be covered was very extensive indeed, and it was imperative that no effort should be wasted and no mistake made. It was necessary therefore to ensure coordination, and to take fully into account the special character and circumstances of the Red Cross. The National Red Cross Societies, at their meetings in 1923 and 1924, were accordingly careful to emphasize the importance which they attached to close collaboration between the Red Cross and specialized associations, nationally and internationally. They at this time recorded their intention to pursue the campaign against tuberculosis, specifically through the training of public health nurses, and through collaboration in the establishment of anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and baby centres.

It is gratifying to be able to say that the recommendations voted by the VIIIth International Red Cross Conference, and by the General Council of the League in 1924 have, to a very large extent, been carried into practice. The National Societies of almost all the countries engaged in the Great War have undertaken work for tuberculous ex-service men, even in countries where the existence of a satisfactory national anti-tuberculosis organization was held to relieve the Red Cross of the necessity for participating in other phases of the campaign against tuberculosis.

It may be said, too, that the collaboration of National Red Cross Societies with official or unofficial agencies engaged in combating tuberculosis has practically everywhere become effective. The training of nurses and public health nurses is, of course, actively carried on by many Red Cross Societies. Only about fifteen of them maintain dispensaries or sanatoria, or both, but more than twice this number work, in one form or another, for the protection of children against tuberculosis.

In the survey which follows, mention is made only of institutions specially organized for the prevention of tuberculosis, such as preventoria, open-air schools and summer colonies. But important contributions to tuberculosis prevention are also made by other child welfare institutions, particularly baby clinics, crêches, milk distributing agencies, consultation centres for children of pre-school age, medical inspection in schools, school canteens, etc., and institutions of this kind have been set up in almost every country, in varying degrees, by the Red Cross. Mention should also be made of the value, from the standpoint of tuberculosis prevention, of the Junior Red Cross, which aims at making children want to be healthy and encourages health habits, as well as instituting for their benefit holiday camps, school canteens, courses in rational nutrition, relief to needy children, etc. Last but not least, there is the part played by Red Cross Societies in the dissemination of health knowledge. Their educational propaganda is conducted in connexion with popular demonstrations such as Red Cross "Days" or "Weeks", through health and other exhibitions, and sometimes more continuously and systematically.

The principal activities undertaken by individual Societies in connexion with tuberculosis make an impressive list.

The contribution made by the AUSTRIAN Red Cross to the anti-tuberculosis campaign is very appreciable, since 25 of the 91 existing tuberculosis clinics in Austria are owned by the Red Cross. The Society also owns two sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis, one (the well-known Grimmenstein sanatorium) with 350 beds, the other with 73 beds, and is responsible for the management of two convalescent homes.

The efforts of the BRITISH Red Cross in this direction are confined almost exclusively to the relief, in conjunction with the Order of St. John, of tubercular soldiers and ex-officers. This

relief takes the form of total or partial reimbursement of hospital and medical fees. The Joint Council of the Red Cross and Order of St. John also maintains a small sanatorium of 18 beds for officers. A certain number of tuberculosis establishments are maintained by county branches of the British Red Cross, e.g. a sanatorium for men, women and children, and a Tuberculosis Colony, intended chiefly for ex-service men and their families. The latter comprises a hospital-sanatorium with 120 beds, vocational training sections, and a village settlement for patients who, having completed their course of manual training, remain members of the colony and take up their residence either in the hostel or (with their families) in cottages. Another branch deals with the protection of children pre-disposed to tuberculosis, and arranges for the treatment and home-nursing of serious cases.

The BULGARIAN Red Cross recently contributed towards the cost of erecting two pavilions for tuberculosis patients undergoing hospital treatment in the provinces. It also maintains six holiday camps and two open-air schools.

The CZECHOSLOVAK Red Cross owns a 50-bed sanatorium for scrofulous children, and two preventoria with a total of 160 beds. It directs a number of consultation centres for children under 14 and for adults, most of which are reserved for tuberculosis patients. It also organizes summer colonies and daily rest-cures. The Society conducts intensive propaganda against social scourges, by means of films, lantern slides and lectures.

The ESTONIAN Red Cross directs a 50-bed sanatorium for tuberculous ex-service men, and maintains several summer camps for poor and delicate children.

The Marshal Mannerheim League for Child Welfare, which is affiliated to the FINNISH Red Cross, devotes much attention to combating tuberculosis among children, through the organization of public health courses for nurses and by maintaining holiday camps and a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis of the bones and joints.

The three constituent Societies of the FRENCH Red Cross are co-operating in the nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis which has been conducted in France since the end of the war, and, during the past twelve years, have extensively developed their equipment. At the beginning of 1933, there were 763 tuberculosis clinics in France, 163 of which belonged to the Red Cross, which also administers six sanatoria, one isolation hospital for tuberculosis cases (503 beds), 19 preventoria, two convalescent homes for girls, 13 open-air schools and three fresh-air cure establishments for children. Holiday camps are organized every summer by 141 of the local committees. Last year, 2,264 children were placed in holiday camps and permanent accommodation was found for 500 more in the country. Two of the Societies (the S. S. B. M. and the U. F. F.) have set up a Central Bureau at their headquarters for co-ordinating their anti-tuberculosis activities. They have also organized a dispensary-school, in connexion with their hospital-school in Paris, for the training of public health nurses in tuberculosis work. The diploma issued by these schools is equivalent to a State diploma.

The GERMAN Red Cross, which was the first national Red Cross Society to incorporate anti-tuberculosis work in its programme, now owns nine sanatoria (1502 beds) for adults, adolescents and children suffering from phthisis and tuberculosis of the bones and joints; 50 preventoria and convalescent homes for children (3440 beds); 36 rest and convalescent homes for adults (985 beds); 83 tuberculosis dispensaries, and 111 rest rooms and verandahs for daily fresh-air cures. Several of the local Red Cross Committees in Germany collaborate with dispensaries run by other organizations, conduct educational propaganda or undertake individual relief work on behalf of tuberculosis patients. The latest report of the German Red Cross states that, in 1931-32, anti-tuberculosis work was conducted by over a thousand local committees.

The GREEK Red Cross owns a 135-bed sanatorium for the treatment of bone tuberculosis, and directs a public health dispensary in Athens which serves as a practical training centre for Red Cross public health nurses. This dispensary has been entrusted with the responsibility of administering B. G. G. (or Calmette) vaccine to newly-born infants. Over 3,000 babies have been so vaccinated and the practice is now spreading to the provinces. The Red Cross collaborates with the Patriotic Child Welfare Association of Greece by arranging for public health nurses to examine children vaccinated with B. G. G. at this organization's consultation centres. The Greek Junior Red Cross organizes holiday camps for its members.

In HOLLAND, the Red Cross subsidizes the Association of Convalescent Parks, the object of which is to establish open-air pavilions in municipal parks. These pavilions, which generally comprise verandahs with deck-chairs, an office, kitchen, cloakrooms with lavatory-basins and shower-baths, and cubicles for the use of convalescents, are available for persons suffering from overwork and tubercular patients awaiting admission to a sanatorium. In addition to this, the Netherlands Red Cross administers a relief fund for tubercular persons and accords its patronage to the "Zonnenstraal" Association of Working Settlements for the tuberculous, to which it has advanced the sum of 50,000 florins.

The HUNGARIAN Red Cross directs three anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and its Junior Section administers an open-air school.

The efforts of the ITALIAN Red Cross in combating tuberculosis include curative assistance to patients and preventive work on behalf of those threatened with the disease, especially children. Since the enactment of the law of 1927 on the prevention of tuberculosis, and in pursuance of instructions from the Government, the Red Cross has concentrated its efforts in this sphere chiefly on the establishment and development of permanent curative and preventive institutions, gradually handing over its other anti-tuberculosis institutions to other organizations. The Italian Red Cross at present owns five sanatoria, three of which are reserved for the treatment of phthisis and two for surgical cases, with accommodation for a total of 1,094 patients. The sanatorium accommodation at the disposal of the Italian Red Cross will be still further increased by the forthcoming opening of a new hospital sanatorium with 200 beds. There are now sixteen permanent Red Cross preventoria in Italy (2,011 beds) including one for children under four years of age. The Society still administers several anti-tuberculosis clinics for children and adults.

In LATVIA, the Red Cross is alone responsible for the treatment of bone tuberculosis requiring care in a sanatorium. It directs two sanatoria for such cases, and these are sufficient to meet the needs of the country in this respect. It also owns two sanatoria for advanced tuberculosis of the lungs, with total accommodation for from 350 to 400 patients ; one sanatorium for closed tuberculosis and convalescents (40 to 50 beds) ; a holiday home for nurses ; a summer preventorium, administered by the Junior Red Cross, and a rest house for mothers and young children (directed by the Latvian Child Relief Union).

The LUXEMBURG Red Cross directs a centre for the boarding-out of children of tuberculous mothers, and maintains a holiday camp. The Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is affiliated to the Red Cross but remains autonomous from the administrative standpoint, conducts an active campaign throughout the country.

The anti-tuberculosis campaign in NORWAY is chiefly in the hands of the State and a few private organizations, the most important of which are the Health Association of Norwegian Women and the National Anti-Tuberculosis Association. In 1926, these two bodies and the Red Cross concluded an agreement whereby the co-ordination of their activities in the tuberculosis field was entrusted to a "Health Council for Dispensary Work", composed of representatives of the three signatory parties. The Red Cross owns a 26-bed sanatorium and a "Home for the Tuberculous" with the same accommodation.

The POLISH Red Cross owns a mountain sanatorium at Zakopane, with 175 beds, for the treatment of lung tuberculosis, and another, situated in a hydro-mineral spa at a moderate altitude, for children suffering from glandular tuberculosis. The Society administers 17 anti-tuberculosis clinics, five holiday camps and sends large numbers of children every year to different holiday resorts for rest and cure.

The ROUMANIAN Red Cross maintains three holiday camps for delicate children.

The SWEDISH Red Cross has limited its anti-tuberculosis activity to the establishment of child protection agencies. It maintains four permanent preventoria and five summer preventoria, intended chiefly for children belonging to tubercular families and therefore exposed to the risk of contagion. It also directs two hostels for mothers and infants and thirty holiday camps.

The Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R. comprises nine distinct Societies, all autonomous. Five of these are engaged in the campaign against tuberculosis, either in the form of maintaining clinics, sanatoria or preventoria, or by organizing educational campaigns.

The YUGOSLAV Red Cross organizes holiday camps every summer for delicate children, through its Junior sections. In 1931, the Junior Red Cross organized 33 such colonies, in support of which it received a grant of 20,000 dinars from the Central Committee of the Red Cross. Several other colonies were run by regional committees of the Red Cross.

The AMERICAN Red Cross does not maintain or direct any antituberculosis work. In many of its chapters, however, a public health nurse is employed to instruct the people in methods of preventing disease and improving health. Some chapters lend support to local institutions engaged in the care and treatment of tuberculous patients.

Certain of the Latin-American Societies are very active in the campaign against tuberculosis. The CHILIAN Red Cross, for example, is responsible for the maintenance of three children's preventoria and a holiday settlement, while the COSTA-RICAN Red Cross has recently organized an anti-tuberculosis dispensary. The ECUADORIAN Society runs a holiday camp for school-children. In SALVADOR, a National Anti-Tuberculosis League, founded at the instance of the Red Cross, has opened an up-to-date dispensary.

The AUSTRALIAN Red Cross undertakes relief work among tubercular ex-service men and their families: a certain number of civilians are also admitted to its institutions. The Society maintains three sanatoria for advanced cases, and a convalescent farm where patients suffering from incipient phthisis may reside and work. The Australian Junior Red Cross owns three preventoria for soldier's children which, in 1931-32, accommodated 317 children for a total of 8,832 days.

The INDIAN Red Cross is responsible for the administration of the King George Thanksgiving (anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. A special section formed for this purpose has undertaken the appointment of Tuberculosis Committees in the principal towns, and organizes active educational propaganda in the form of leaflets, charts, pamphlets and films. It also makes grants to a number of medical schools and hospitals for the holding of classes and demonstrations in the causes and prevention of tuberculosis.

The JAPAN Red Cross has, since 1911, devoted much attention to anti-tuberculosis propaganda. It has established ten sanatoria for persons in the early stages of the disease, anti-tuberculosis clinics, and a seaside school for delicate children.

The NEW ZEALAND Red Cross maintains workshops and work-rooms for the vocational rehabilitation of tuberculous ex-soldiers and civilians in the "Pukeora" sanatorium.

The Natal Branch of the SOUTH AFRICAN Red Cross works in conjunction with health officials in the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis. Incipient cases are sent by the Society to sanatoria in the Orange Free State, while advanced cases are provided with comforts and medicaments in their own homes.

The foregoing brief account may serve to convey some idea of the immense contribution which the Red Cross is making towards the mitigation of a disease which annually claims hundreds of thousands of victims and to which all races are liable, to a greater or lesser extent. The intensity of the Societies' efforts varies, of course, from one country to another according to the material resources at their disposal, the degree of the social evolution of the country and the presence or the absence of a strong national system of protection against tuberculosis. But the fact that so many Red Cross Societies have realized that they have a duty to perform in this field is a satisfactory sympton and in itself almost a sufficient justification of the new responsibilities undertaken by the Red Cross in time of peace.

Dr. T. DZIERZKOWSKI.

HOW THE RED CROSS IS HELPING TO COMBAT VENEREAL DISEASE

IN spite of all that has been accomplished of late years in the direction of sexual hygiene in all parts of the world, venereal disease is still claiming far too heavy a toll of victims. Even today, too many men fail to realize that, by exposing themselves to the risk of infection, they are endangering health and even life, not only their own but their wives' and children's as well. Besides the suffering they inflict, and the disablement and infirmities which they bring in their train, these maladies are the cause of incalculable economic loss to the community at large. An enquiry recently undertaken in St. Louis (U. S. A.) — a district of one million inhabitants — revealed that the annual loss of capital under this head is in excess of $2,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that what still remains to be done in this field is enormous.

In all civilized countries, a relentless campaign against venereal diseases is being waged by the public authorities, usually in conjunction with private agencies. Although most of the latter are specialized bodies, the Red Cross is in many countries taking a large share in the campaign, either through educational propaganda or by more direct methods, such as the prophylaxis and treatment of these diseases by the Society's medical services.

PROPAGANDA

As a general rule, anti-venereal propaganda takes the form of occasional lectures and talks organized by national Red Cross Societies, or popular articles and notices published in Red Cross magazines. Certain Societies, however, work more systematically than this. The Geneva Committee of the Swiss Red Cross, for example, recently organized a series of lantern lectures with the object of warning adolescents against the dangers of promiscuous sexual relationships. The Transvaal branch of the South African Red Cross announced in 1931 that, having absorbed the Transvaal Social Hygiene Council, it had appointed a special propaganda committee to spread among the natives knowledge of the facilities available for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Besides propaganda by lectures, the Argentine Red Cross has arranged for the sale at cost price of preventive ointment in chemists' shops throughout the Argentine, and publishes regular notices on this subject in its magazine.

Similar steps have been taken by the Norwegian Red Cross, which has persuaded the maritime authorities to oblige all ships to carry a supply of calomel ointment in tubes for sale to their crews. Each tube is accompanied by a descriptive notice, preceded by an appeal to refrain from all sexual intercourse outside marriage. Posters to the same effect are supplied by the Red Cross to ships' captains. Thanks to the Red Cross, tubes of prophylactic ointment are now obtainable without prescription from all chemists throughout Norway. The Norwegian Society has recently published a popular brochure on venereal diseases by Dr. Harald Engelsen. Intensive educational propaganda is conducted by the Norwegian Red Cross through its seventeen Information Bureaux for Seamen. Similar bureaux have been set up by the Red Cross of Sweden in eleven Swedish ports.

Propaganda brochures have also been published by other Red Cross Societies. Apart, however, from a small booklet issued by the Japanese Red Cross two or three years ago and a list of instructions published by the German Red Cross (for the information of its committees after the enactment of the German law on venereal diseases) all these publications—notably two pamphlets of the Argentine Red Cross and three brochures issued by the Italian, New Zealand and Swiss Red Cross Societies respectively—date back ten years or more.

Among the most successful devices employed by national Red Cross Societies for their propaganda are films and lantern slides, dealing with the venereal diseases.

ANTI-VENEREAL EQUIPMENT

Twenty national Red Cross Societies possess anti-venereal clinics or specialized services, but treatment is often given in other Red Cross establishments, such as dispensaries and general hospitals, dispensary-schools, antenatal consultations, etc. This is the case in certain parts of France, and, although no specific mention to that effect is made in their reports, it may be assumed that many of the Latin-American Societies also provide treatment against syphilis in their general clinics, judging from the number of injections appearing in their statistics.

The problem of combating venereal disease is one which directly concerns the Red Cross, whose peace-time mission is the mitigation of suffering in all its forms. Wherever possible, the National Societies should take stock of the facilities existing in their respective countries for the prophylaxis and treatment of these diseases. If, after investigation, such facilities are found to be inadequate, the Red Cross might join forces with the public authorities, private health agencies and the medical profession in working out a satisfactory plan of campaign.

TABLE SHOWING PRINCIPAL ANTI-VENEREAL ACTIVITIES OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Anti-venereal Propaganda	*Mobile Medical Units*	*Diagnosis, treatment in general clinics*	*Red Cross hospitals accepting venereal cases*	*Diagnosis or treatment of hereditary syphilis*	*Anti-venereal clinics, dermato-syphilitic consultations*
Argentina	Roumania	Belgian Congo	Belgian Congo	Colombia	Argentina
Belgium	U. S. S. R. (Armenia, Turkmenistan)	Belgium	Japan	Finland	Belgian Congo
Cuba		Colombia	U.S.S.R. (Georgia)	France	Brazil
Czechoslovakia		Czechoslovakia			Cuba
France		France			France
Germany		Norway			Greece
India		Spain			Poland
Italy		U. S. S. R. (Georgia, Russia, Ukraine)			Portugal
Japan					Spain
Latvia					Siam
New Zealand					Switzerland
Norway					U. S. S. R. (Armenia, Russia, White Russia)
Poland					
South Africa					
Spain					
Sweden					
Switzerland					
U. S. S. R. (Georgia)					

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

International Hospital Congress

The organizers of the International Hospital Congresses have, from the outset, received the active support of the League of Red Cross Societies and the collaboration of its Technical Counsellor, Dr. René Sand. As in the case of the two previous Congresses (held respectively at Atlantic City in 1929, and at Vienna in 1931), the Third Congress—which opened at Knocke-sur-Mer, Belgium, on June 28th last—met under the chairmanship of Dr. Sand.

Some four hundred delegates attended, representing more than thirty countries of Europe, Asia and America. At the inaugural session, Count Henry Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister for Health and Social Welfare, emphasized the necessity for a hospital policy designed to bring about the co-ordination, extension and improvement of existing institutions. This theme was subsequently developed by M. Dom, Chairman of the Belgian Hospital Association, Dr. Hekman, Director of the Municipal Hospital at Rotterdam, and Dr. Sand.

The remaining sessions were devoted to examining the reports presented to the Congress by the ten study commissions of the International Hospital Association. These reports made it possible to formulate a series of important recommendations and to lay the foundations of an international code of hospital construction, administration and management. Matters of particular interest to the Red Cross were the communications on nursing, hospital libraries and hospital social service. The text of the reports will be found in No. 2 of NOSOKOMEION (the organ of the International Hospital Association), and the proceedings of the Congress in No. 4, which will appear before the end of the year.

Dr. Sand, having resigned the chairmanship of the International Hospital Association on account of the absorbing nature of his functions with the League of Red Cross Societies, was appointed honorary vice-chairman and replaced by Dr. von Deschwanden, of Lucerne, President of the Swiss Hospital Association. The honorary presidency was offered to H.R.H. Prince Carl of Sweden.

The Fourth Congress will meet in Rome in 1935, and the Fifth in London in 1937 immediately prior to the International Congress of Nurses. The second International Refresher Course in Hospital Technique will be held in 1934 at Zurich, Lucerne, Berne, Territet, Leysin and Montana.

Visits were paid by the delegates to the colony for the mentally-afflicted at Gheel, the university hospitals in Brussels, the Belgian Red Cross Health Centre and Medico-Surgical Institute, the water purification station at Knocke, and a number of model institutions in Holland.

Second International Air Ambulance Congress

The quality and number of the official representatives of different countries present at the Congress in Madrid last June, the value of the reports presented and the amplitude of the discussions, may be regarded as symptomatic of the fact that the conveyance of patients by air has already entered upon the practical phase.

Much consideration was given to the equipment of air ambulances, their stability and the protection of passengers from both the physiological and pathological standpoints.

Visits were made by the delegates to the Getafé aerodrome to inspect the display of air ambulances, and a number of competitions were arranged.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Board of Governors The South African Red Cross has appointed the Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E, C.B., Chairman of the British Red Cross, to represent South Africa on the Board of Governors of the League, in succession to Sir Evelyn Wallers, K.B.E.

Contributions to League Budget Since the last list of contributing Societies was published in the Bulletin, further contributions have reached the League Secretariat from the following sources:

French Red Cross	25,000 francs
Latvian Red Cross	5,000 »

Missions *Mr. Ernest J. Swift*, Secretary-General, and *Mrs. Carter*, Director of the Nursing Division, attended the ceremony at Bedford College for Women, University of London, on June 23rd, when certificates were awarded to the international students who had completed the 1932-1933 Courses. Mr. Swift and Mrs. Carter were guests at the annual dinner of the Old Internationals' Association on July 16th in Brussels.

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General, (accompanied by Messrs. *de Gielgud* and *de Rougé*, Under Secretaries-General, and *M. Petersén*, Director of the Relief Division) represented the League at the first meeting of the General Council of the International Relief Union in Geneva on July 10th and 11th, and at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union on the three following days.

Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor, acted as Chairman of the International Hospital Congress at Knocke (Belgium) from June 28th to July 3rd.

Mrs. Carter, Director of the Nursing Division, went to Brussels from July 13th to 15th to attend the closing meetings of the International Congress of Nurses.

Mlle Lefebvre, of the Nursing Division, attended the International Congress of Catholic Nurses in Lourdes from July 18th to 21st.

BOOK REVIEWS

British Red Cross Infant Welfare Manual, J. and A. Churchill, 40, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, 1933. Price 1s.6d. net (by post 1s.9d.) 128 pp.

The third edition of the British Red Cross Society's Infant Welfare Manual contains a few alterations and additions. Some have been suggested by mothers and others by Red Cross teachers. Miss Mabel Liddiard has brought to her task the experience she has gained during a dozen years of work with nurses and mothers. As a former pupil of Sir Truby King she has acquired some of those qualities which made him a great teacher, at once practical and scientific.

British Red Cross Hygiene and Sanitation Manual N° 4. Cassell and Company Ltd., London, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney, 1933. Price 1s.6d., net, pp. 283.

In this, the third edition of his Manual, Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Parkinson has included many of the valuable lessons of the Great War and has excluded various sections which had become out of date. Hygiene and sanitation are undergoing such profound changes that a Manual such as this must frequently be brought up to date, and the author is to be congratulated on work which reflects the most recent changes in this field.

Sammlung wichtiger Bestimmungen für die Geschäftsführung den Männerverein vom Roten Kreuz, German Red Cross, Berlin, 1933. Pp. 476.

The German Red Cross has just published its "Eighth Collection of Important Rules for the Management of Red Cross Men's Committees", collated by Herr Erich Eger, member of the Central Committee and Assistant-Commissioner of German Red Cross First-Aid Detachments.

Of outstanding interest are the chapters pertaining to the responsibilities of the physician attached to a first-aid detachment, the development of Red Cross health and medical services, voluntary aids, Red Cross volunteer service, protection against chemical and aerial warfare, first aid on highways, insurance, and the collaboration of young people's groups affiliated to the first-aid detachments.

This brochure is an indispensable part of the equipment of every active member of a German Red Cross first-aid detachment.

Le Centre Polyvalent d'Hygiène sociale, by Dr. Marguerite Barral. Bosc and Riou, Lyons, 1933.

In this remarkably well-informed thesis, Dr. Barral makes an historical and critical survey of the health centres existing today in fourteen countries of Europe and America. She points out the advantages of this concentration of activities, not only for the protection of the public but also for the practical training of doctors and nurses. She analyses the structure and the functions of the centres, and the public health nursing services which grow out of them.

Dr. Barral's book will undoubtedly exert a great influence on the evolution of public health in the direction of the establishment of health centres.

Le Developpement de l'Hygiene en France, aperçu général, by Prof. Jacques Parisot, Nancy, 1933.

Prof. Jacques Parisot is unquestionably the greatest public health authority in France today, and his contributions to international conferences have carried his influence in this field far beyond the frontiers of his own country. His analytical account of the evolution of hygiene in France, therefore, is of more than purely national interest. The ambitious but eminently practical suggestions which he puts forward apply equally to all countries and should prove a valuable source of inspiration to all interested in public health and sanitation.

THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Board of Governors

Chairman:

Honorable John Barton PAYNE, (American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen:

Col. P. DRAUDT, (German Red Cross).

Marquis de LILLERS, (French Red Cross).

Señor E. J. CONILL, (Cuban Red Cross).

Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI, (Japan Red Cross).

Secretary-General

Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

British Red Cross Nursing Manual N° 2. Cassell and Company, Ltd. London, Toronto, Melbourne and Sydney 1933. Price 1s.6d. net, 296 pp.

This 4th edition of her now familiar nursing manual has been re-written by Miss Hester C. Parsons at the request of the British Red Cross Society. The book contains subject matter for a premilinary set of lectures, and references are also given to enable the reader to pursue more extensive studies. The many illustrations do much to add to the practical value of this manual.

Cours pratique pour la formation des Secouristes industriels, and **Le Livre d'Or de ma Santé**, published by the Belgian Red Cross, 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels, 1933.

The first of these two brochures describes in simple terms and without unnecessary phraseology how a workman may render useful assistance to an injured comrade in the factory. The explanations are helped out with illustrations.

The *Livre d'Or de ma Santé* (The Golden Book of My Health) is a revised edition of a health diary in which the children note down each day remarks relating to their health.

Aviation sanitaire au point de vue international, by Janine Devillers, Dr. of Law. Paris 1933, Les Éditions Internationales.

Mme Devillers has made a close study of the legal status of air ambulance services. She deems the Geneva Convention of 1929 incomplete in this respect and would like to see proper legal safeguards established for these services in peace as well as war. This is a subject which is greatly preoccupying the Red Cross at the present time.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS

"League of Red Cross Societies Monthly Bulletin." League of Red Cross Societies Monthly Bulletin, vol. 14, no. 8, Aug. 1933. Global Development and Humanitarian Aid, link.gale.com/apps/doc/NKBQKD940072117/GDHA?u=omni&sid=bookmark-GDHA. Accessed 24 Aug. 2026.